## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DPFIGE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. - SAK.

HIPPOTHEATEON, Fourteenth street.—Bo

AN PRANCISCO MINETRELS, 585 Broadway, opposit

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway. - BLIND TON'S PLAND

VANNUCHUS MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.—Movine WAR NEW TORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Friday, October 13, 1665.

## THE NEWS.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION. being established by a proclamation issued at that time by President Lincoln, for the purpose of enabling the national authorities to suppress disloyal combinations in she State, and to prevent incursions of insurgent bands

ARMY REORGANIZATION. General Grant has commenced the work of reorganizing the army and reducing it to the diminished proportions necessary in time of peace. In a general order issued by him, which we publish this morning, he makes various assignments and distributions of different organizations, and directs the discharge from service of others. All the volunteer cavalry east of the Mississippi river are to be forthwith muster out, and all the seacoast forts south of Fortress Monroe, excepting Forts Taylor and Jefferson, Florida, are to be garrisoned by colored troops. All the other colored troops

## TRIAL OF WIRZ.

dispensed with.

are to be mustered out of service as fast as they can be

The Wirz trial, which was adjourned over from last Saturday, was resumed yesterday. Counsel for the de lenge read two letters written by Wirz to his superior officer wante he had charge of the Andersonville prison, representing the miserable condition of the prisoners in regard to food and clothing, and requesting that he might be allowed to take measures for the alleviation of th softeness Judge Advocate Chipman objected to these locuments being received as evidence; but the court overruled the objection. Mr. Baker, one of Wirz's coun-set, requested that all the remaining testimony for the desce for the defence might then be proceeded with without interruption. This was not acceded to, the right to examine witnesses for the government whonever it may be practicable to secure their at-

service, connected with the Commissary Department, and stationed near Richmond, was then called for the mi-sary supplies in the rebel military establishment, and a scarcity of provisions in the South generally, during the greater part of the time that the war lasted. 8. B. French and G. W. Proctor, majors, and J. W. Armstrong, captain, likewise of the robel Commissary Department, also testified to the scarcity of supplies and the inadeof been condemned by several boards of survey, and that Wirz had remonstrated against their quality. These witnesses and others asserted that they had never known of the death of any of the prisoners from being beaten, kicked or shot by Wirz. Some addi tional testimony was taken to show that Wirswas sick and absent from the prison during a considerable portion of the summer of 1864, and conse-quently not responsible for the sufferings of the prison-ers during that time. Dr. Bates and R. H. Kelloge, who had been previously examined for the presecution, were searcity of medicines in the prison hospital, and said onsequence of the fifthy condition of the stock , the imperfect commissariat and the exposure to ich the men were subjected, they were fearfully liable to disease, and that owing to their vitiated physical con dition the slightest abrasion of the skin would result in gaugrene, followed by the loss of limbs or death. Mr kicked to death by the accused, he could not say that such things had not been done. He had seen large numnearly all their clothes.

Other witnesses were examined, but presented no additional statements of importance. The commission will be in session again to day

## MISCELLANEOUS.

By the arrival here vesterday of the steamship Colum bia, from Havana on the 7th inst., we were furnished with our city of Mexico correspondence to the 30th uit. The imperialists were rejoicing over the removal of ent Juarez and his government from Chihushu to El Paso, and had also the absurd story which has been circulated in this country, to the effect that Justex had descried his country and gone to Santa Fe, in the United States Territory of Mexico. Maximilian's adherents, however were forced to acknowledge that the republican govern-ment was in a much better position to sustain itself at Et Paso than at Chibnahua, that there would be much difficulty in dislodging it from the former place, and that Jaurez has there an immense tract of country and great re-sources at his disposal. Several recent small victories over the republicans are claimed by the impermiss; but still guerillas swarm on all the highways running out of the in the country than when Louis Napoleon and Maximilian commenced their work of regeneration. The Em-peror's court had gone into mourning for a week in consequence of the death of the Grand Duchess of Baden. Lieutenant Maury, formerly of the Washington Observa tory, and who figured during our late war as a noisy scientific robel, has been naturalized in Mexico and be-come a subject of Maximilian. Reports from the island West ludies, the place of exile of Sant Anna, may that that Mexican veteran is recruiting forces

intelligence from the two adjoining insular republics of Hayti and St. Domingo. In the former, in addition to the republican revolution against President Gellrard, as attempt had been made to get up in Port au Prince one que; but from the meagre accounts for mbed we are led to infer that it was frustrated. In St ingo, the people being at last rid of the Spanish ngaged in reorganizing the government and attempting

The election in Virginia is reported to have passed off quietly yesterday. It is believed that the Union candidates for Congress are elected in the First, Second, Third and Fourth districts. There is nothing definite from the other Congressional districts. The Third district includes the city of Richmond.

Mississippi despatches announce that Mr. Benjamin G. Humphreys, the Governor elect of that State, has been partioned by the President, and is therefore quali-fied to assume the duties of the office. The returns received up to yesterday gave him a majority over Judge Fisher of five thousand votes. The guerillas are resum-ing their outlawry and robbery in Mississippi with fu-

directed the suspension of all military orders relating to contracts between individuals, except those which inteest freedmen, or determine the right to property of any rad, except that belonging to or claimed by the govern-cent, and army officers are prohibited hereafter adjudicating conflicting contracts or questions of claims to pro-perty, unless necessary in order to protect the govern-

The committee appointed by the South Garolina Con-yestion to intercede for Jeff. Davis vesterday had an in-

nade edicus and traitors punished."

The object of the present visit to the S

nor," and proceeded, in the most cordial and unaf-ted manner, to declare his unbounded admiration for a character and abilities of General Grant, and the opiness afforded by his friendship. "My only point doubt," said Sherman, "was in your knowledge of and strategy and of books of science and history;

notice to the people that they are to decide at the No n accordance with the acts of the last Legislature shall be paid at once by a special tax or shall become a debt Some interesting facts and figures are also supplied by this circular. The present debt of this State, including canal and general fund debt, but excluding the bounty bonds, is \$25,634,639, it having been reduced nearly of the bounty bonds is estimated at twenty-six million of dollars. The aggregate value of the real and persons A meeting of the Board of Councilmen was to have been held yesterday; but, a quorum not being present at the appointed hour, an adjournment to Monday next was

ordered.
In the Harris divorce case at New London on Wednes day and yesterday some very strong testimony in fav of Mrs. Harris was introduced, evidence being taken to show that many of her alleged improprieties had their origin in the jealous hate of the husband. Mr. Manrice on, who was implicated as a lover of Mrs. Harris by the testimony of Margaret Drudy, explicitly denie every statement of that witness, and added that he had been compelled to dismiss the girl when in his employ with Mrs Harris in his life. Mrs. Hannah Brown, the mother of Mrs. Harris, testified as to the unkind treat nent and jealous conduct of Mr. Harris. His manner to his wife and children had always been cold and repul sive, and she had never seen him kiss the latter. Frederick Miner testified relative to his relations to the Harris family, and denied that Mrs. Harris had ever acted or been treated in his presence in any way other than came a lady. Miss Helen Lawton explained the conduct of Mrs. Harris on the occasion of her forcible remova from Mr. Ricketson's room in the Metropolitan Hote by Mr. Thompson, and stated that she was with her during the whole time, and that her conduct was perfectly prope and ladylike. A letter from Mrs. Major Williams, late as June, 1865, and revealing the close intimacy existing between the two families, was introduced. Mrs. Harris nected statement of her difficulties and the abuse which she said she had endured from her husband. Her evi dence was highly interesting. A letter from Mrs. Harri be Samuel G. Courtney, son-in-law of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, which was intercepted by Mr Harris, and held to be evidence against her, was introduced by Mrs. Harris and admitted as evidence, with the design of showing the unwarrantable jealousy of the husband.

Mrs. Ann Lozier, a lady who suffered the loss of a leg

by reason of injuries received through the carelessness a driver while getting into one of the Knickerbocker stages in Broadway, got a verdict of four thousand dollars against the company yesterday in an

the Supreme Court.

Two actions for libel have been brought in the Court of Common Pleas, in this city, by Henry B. Daw editor of the new edition of the Federalist, against John Jay, well known as a writer on political and other sub written to a newspaper in which the defendant commented on views expressed by Mr. Dawson in his intro duction to the publication mentioned. Damages in the first case are laid at ten thousand dollars, and in the second case at fifty thousand dollars. Yesterday the on a motion of Mr. Jay's counsel to dismiss the com-plaint. It was argued at length by counsel on both

sides, and the Judge's decision was reserved.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday John Brown, a noted pickpocket, was convicted of stealing a gold watch from James T. Walker, of Palmyra, while riding in a University place railroad car, on the 30th of September. The Recorder sent him to the State Prison for five years. Wm. Mulligan was found guilty of grand larceny, in stealing one hundred and sixty dollars from Masters, while he was asleep in a drinking safoon corner of Forty-second street and Eleventh avenue Edward Neilan, against whom Thomas Shandley prefer red a charge of robbery, was convicted of assault and battery. There was ill feeling between the parties, and while at the corner of Fifteenth street and First avenu Shandley was attacked by the prisoner and others, during which time he lost his watch. These prisoners were remanded for sentence. Rose A. Martin, keeper of a restaurant in Catharine slip, who was charged with taking one hundred dollars from John Hennessy, was promptly acquitted, the testimony of the complainant being uncertain, and she proving by very respectable witnesses an unblemished reputation. Wil-liam Haring, charged with stealing sixty dollars' worth of clothing from Patrick Dowling, in Baxter street, was also acquitted, Assistant District Attorney Hutchings having abandoned the case.

The third annual fall race meeting of the Passaic Agri-

cultural Association closed at Paterson yeaterday after-noon, and a more successful and satisfactory meeting never took place at the North. Five races were run yesterday, every one being closely contested throughout the last being the most brilliant of them all. This wa a mile and a quarter dash by Throganeck, Lord Mon-mouth, Climax and Aldebaran, the former winning after

a hard struggle.

The Surrogate's Court was yesterday occupied with the trial of a claim of five thousand dollars against the estate of the late Stephen Whitney, made by John Dore, son-in-law and executor of the deceased, for services alleged to have been rendered to Mr. Whitney by Mr. Dore in the lifetime of the former. The decision was reserved. The Surrogate has issued letters of administration on the personal estate of Daniel Penn, deceased, to his brother, Samuel Penn, of Kentucky. The assets are sworn at two hundred thou-

The counsel for Harriet E. Christy, claiming to have been the only lawful wife of the late Edwin P. Christy, of negro minstrel celebrity, yesterday filed in the Surrogate's Court the petition of that lady, in which she prays to have the former detree set aside, and that letters of administration on the estate of Mr. Christy may be

granted to her.

The sessions of the Episcopalian Convention in Philadelphia were resumed yesterday, after a vacation of one day. In the House of Delegates some miscellaneous subjects received attention, and then the regular order, the acceptance by the House of Bishops of Bishop Wilmer as the regular presiding ecclesiastic of the diocese of Alabama, was taken up. Another long discussion on the matter took place, and finally it was agreed, with but one dissenting yot, to consent to Dr. Wilmer continuing the matter took place, and finally it was agreed, with but one dissenting vote, to consent to Dr. Wilmer continuing to act in his present position after he shall have furnished full evidence and particulars of his consecration, and promised to conform to the present rules and canons of the Church. This in effect is a non-concurrence with the House of Bishops, and places Dr. Wilmer on temporary probation. A resolution was adopted dividing Pennsylvania into two diocesses.

In to-day's paper we give the official circular of the Fenian authorities calling a congress of the fraternity in this country. The council, after about a week's session, this country. The country, during which the most important matters to the organiza-

nily been visited by a severe earthquake, which pros sted many buildings, but, so far as we have learned used no loss of life. The shock of the same carthquak was felt in St. Domingo. Some of the Wo

mercial circles yesterday, yet business was still circum-circled. As a general thing higher prices were de-manded for both foreign and domestic merchandise; but the enhanced views of holders in many cases checked tions. Groceries were steady. Cotton was firm nd and higher. Wheat was excited and higher. Corr was duli and lower. Oats were higher, under a firm inquiry. Rye was a shade firmer. Malt and bariey were decided change, Provisions were generally Whiskey was in fair demand and firm.

The Late Elections-The Real Test in New York in November.
The recent State elections, though amounting to much, are still very suggestive as indicating the drift of public opinion. The ruling popular idea in all of them was adhe-

sion to the policy and the party of Andrew Johnson's administration.

In this view the charter election in Newark New Jersey, is very significant. That city, upon a pretty heavy vote, has been lost by the mocrats for the first time in half a dozen years, and by a handsome majority the other way. How are we to account for this? The answer that the democrats were divided or stayed away from the polls will not do. John B. Haskin has doubtless given the true explanation in his letter on the Albany platform, in which he says he made it a special purpose to weed out the "Camden and Amboy Rip Van Winkleism" of the New Jersey democracy. In other words, the Jersey democracy of 1865 are asleep and still stand upon the exploded copperhead fallacles and rubbish of 1864, making the support of President Johnson's Southern restoration policy only a convenient tail to the old party kite. But the Newark election shows that the day for the running of the old party machine has gone by even in Jersey.

The democrats in Pennsylvania were de feated by their folly in still adhering to their old copperhead leaders, or to what the finisher of the Albany platform describes as the "Jerry Black Buchananism of Pennsylvania." The party there had a fine chance on a new line of departure to carry the State ; for, between the the radical howlings of Thaddeus Stevens and the negro suffrage whinings of Horace Greeley. the republicans had become embarrassed, apathetic and indifferent. But they stoutly adhered to Andrew Johnson and repudiated the negro suffrage test of Greeley, and so they have carried the State against the defunct issues of old Mr. Buchanan and his man Jerry

In Ohio the immediate and unconditional negro suffrage radicals were defeated in the Republican State Convention by the soldier delegates from the war. They rejected the radical shibboleth on the suffrage question, and their candidate-General Cox-emphatically declared himself in favor of the policy of Andy were hampered with what Haskin rejected as "Ohio Vallandighamism," and so they have been rebuked again with Vallandigham. In Obio. as in Pennsylvania, we see that the controlling popular idea is the same—the support of President Johnson.

But how is it in New York? Here the democracy have really taken a new departure. Old things have been cast away by them, and all things have become new, including a new platform and a new style of a State ticket. Judge Haskin, the chairman on the platform, has told the world plumply that he believed the time had come for the rejection of all such stuff and cumbersome trumpery as "Ohio Vallandighamism," Pennsylvania "Jerry Black Buchananism" and New Jersey "Camden and Amboy Rip Van Winkleism." All such rubbish was accordingly cut out of the Albany democratic platform, and the party in this State was firmly planted on the platform of President Johnson and there it stands to-day.

Nor is this all. John Van Buren—one of the

democratic State ticket-has unequivocally, as a democrat, proclaimed Andrew Johnson his candidate for the next Presidency, and the supporters of Van Buren second the motion. Thus the New York democracy stand in a much better position than the party in any other State. The reason we have given heretofore. It is because New York city and State are the fountain heads of all the great movements of the age in this country. Public opinion ripens and rots sooner in New York than in any other State. In this view it has been unfortunate for the democracy elsewhere this year that the New York State election did not come off in September instead of being fixed

mocracy have to fight against the blunders and defeats of the party in other States; but still. from the advanced position of John Van Buren, they may carry the State. In any event, as the great body of the people are with Andy Johnson, the November vote of New York will determine which party they regard as the genuine party of the administration.

PAROLE OF THE CONFEDERATE CARINET WA published yesterday the proclamation of President Johnson paroling all the members of Jeff. Davis' Cabinet who remain in this country, together with ex-Vice President A. H. Stephens and Governor Clark. The most strenuous advocates for the release of these gentlemen were the radicals. The organs of that faction have been urging their liberation for several weeks. and almost consuring the President for detain ing them in prison. Now that they are on their parole we shall no doubt very soon hear of their efforts in the reorganization of their respective States and in aiding the adjustment of the local interests to the new order of things.

The war through which the republic has just passed was like a terrible fever, that brought all the corruptions of the body politic to the surface. In every part of the country, and se surface. In every part of the country, and co-pecially in New York, vice and crime rapidly increased. Philosophers tell us that war is only murder on a grand scale, and certainly it usually brings all other disorders in its train. For the last four years we have been occupie in raising troops and money for the govern-ment, and have paid too little attention to the ocial and other vices that have sprung up like oxious weeds. Our pulpits, erected to propa political restrums, recruiting desks and altar for the worship of the ebony idel that Greeley and Sumner have set up. The columns of the press have been filled with reports of battles nd sieges. Our religious and benevolent so cieties have transferred their agents to the camps and hospitals of the army. The efforts of all good men have been devoted, not to restricting or reclaiming the vicious, but to filling up military quotas and assisting the gov-ernment loans. Thus left almost completely to itself, the ordinary safeguards of society ing withdrawn, crime has run riot through and, and it at last culminated in the as tion of the President by an actor who had earned his morals in the coulisses of a theatre Now the war is over, the rebellion is sup-

pressed, and President Johnson is satisfactoril proceeding in the work of reorganization. The pulpit, the press, the religious and benevolen societies and all good men and women should now turn their attention to reforming those evils which have gained such promine during the past four years of terrible conflicts. In this city, the centre of the civilization of this continent, these reforms should be inaugurated The murders, rapes, robberies and burglaries may be left to the officers of the law, upon whom we urge unusually energetic measu to detect and punish the offenders; but there are various social reforms which the pulpit, the press, the religious societies and all good men and women should at once undertake. Look at the concert saloons that infest the city, and, by some trick of legislation, are just out of the reach of our legal authorities. Look at the class of plays produced at some of our theatres, outraging decency and defying the law. See the results of the influence of these establish ments in such cases of defalcation as those that have recently startled Wall street. These things can be reformed if the proper means be em ployed. During the war an evening stock exchange flourished up town, demoralizing business and business men and developing such frauds as those of Jenkins and Ketchum. As soon as the war was over we called upon the honest financiers of this city to suppress this evening exchange nuisance, and pointed out to them its deleterious influences. They listened to our words of warning, they acted upon our suggestions, and, as if by magic, the institution was abandoned and the building devoted to other purposes. If so great a reform as that could be so easily accomplished by the co-operation of a single class of men, there is no reason to despair in regard to the other and greater reforms which still remain to be We see the demoralization caused by the low

state of the Opera, the drama and the concert saloons showing itself everywhere. It crops out in the courts, theatrical cases being always relied upon as food for scandal. It is evident in society, the lessons of seduction, intrigue, rougism and harlotry learned at some of the theatres being too often carried into private life. It is on record in the police reports, the policemen discovering that the concert saloons supply them with their worst and most numerous subjects, and that the youth of the east side of the town are prone to imitate the performances of the dramatic Jack Sheppard, Dick Turpin and Blueskin. It pervades whole city, and justly respect virtue and morality. If at our best theatres half-naked actresses exhibit themselves in revolting plays, or elegantly dressed men teach by example how beautiful women can be seduced, what must be the condition of afficies at our lowest miscalled places of amusement? If in the temples of the regular drama such performances are permitted, what must take place in the concert saloons? Is it not time for the press, the pulnit, the religious societies and all good men nd women to rouse themselves and call these sinners to repentance? For the sake of society and of the city, for the sake of the rising generation and of the whole country, we direct public attention to this subject. Let the everend gentlemen who occupy our pulpitsfrom Mr. Henry Ward Beecher down, or updiscard politics, take their texts from the Bible instead of party platforms, and raise their eloquent voices against the social, theatrical and other evils which now afflict the people of this city. Let the religious and benevolent societies send forth their missionaries to the managers and directors of all haunts of vice, and let them post and distribute their tracts as conspicu ously as these men display their invitations sin. Let all good, pious, respectable people discountenance entertainments that corrupt and enervate the mind and the morals, no matter at what theatres or under whose auspices they may be presented. The press will do its part in pointing out what to avoid and in encouraging the reforms and the reformers From this city the good work will spread throughout the whole country; and the repub lic, happily restored to peace and union, will also be restored to virtue and morality.

HIGH PRICES AT THE SOUTH-THE CAUSE. Throughout the South the present is an era of high prices. Southern landlords and dealers in the necessaries of life quite outdo the modest efforts of Northern men to make their custom ers pay much for little. Railroads in the hern States run at the respectable figure of six cents a mile, while at the North an companies to declare good dividends. Southern hotels are run in the same high style. Our best Northern hotels are content with four dollars and a half per day, and for this their patrons are comfortably lodged, and are fed on the fet of the land-its beef, mutton, chickens, corn and cauliflower, not to mention the fat of the is compelled to stand and deliver at the rate of six dollars a day, which, as Wellington said of the side of those in this metropolis. a certain cavalry charge downhill, is "Very steep, sir." Other hotels in Southern cities agree with the Spottswood to charge the traveller all they can and give him the least that

is possible. Our correspondents in every part of the South tell the same story of poor and high rates. In all this the Southern pe ing for the war. Not that it is revenue tax that runs up the prices, but a result of the war that operates in another way. When, for instance, a Southerner pays six cents a mile to ride on his Southern allroads, he is paying for what he and his associates compelled Klipatrick, Stonemar Wilson and the rest to do on those very road He made it necessary to burn all the bridges and tear up the rails. All that damage must be repaired, and the passengers must pay Perhaps there is a river on the road that is very wide, and the bridge is still down; the passengers must be put over in small boats and be taken up by another train on the other side, and that delay renders it impossible to run more than one train a day, and doubles the fare at once. It is to a great extent the same in hotels. The old establishments have been broken up, "gutted," may be—may be burned down, and there are, and for a time will be, only one where there ought to be three or four, and the proprietor of the one reign of high prices the Southern people are erely paying for their little whistle

LIPE AND DEATH ON THE FERRY BOATS .- The

ther day an unfortunate man jumped off one of the Brooklyn ferry boats crossing to Fulton street, and was drowned. A humane effort was made to save him by a passenger and one of the hands of the boat with such appliances as were at command, and the result was that their own lives were placed in imminent peril by the capsizing of the miserable thing in the shape of a "death-boat," which was supposed, in the parlance of ferry monopoly humanity, to be a lifeboat. It was only by the accident of a tur steamer passing at the moment that the victims did not number three instead of one. The fact is-and it is one to be thought of only with shuddering and horror-that the lives of nearly forty thousand people-men, women and children-are in danger every day in crossing the Brooklyn ferries. There is a law which provides that ferry boats shall be supplied with sufficient means to save life in case of accidents; but what do the ferry monopolies care about law? We venture to say that in case of a passenger falling overboard from one of the Brooklyn boats there would be no earthly chance of saving him by any means which the ferry boat could employ. How, then, would it be in case any accident should occur by collision or explosion? There are certain hours during the day when these boats are loaded with a freight of five hundred human beings; and what are the appliances at hand to save any one of this precious cargo? A small, ricketty boat, capable of holding about four persons, which is tightly lashed on the upper deck, out of reach of every one except the pilot-and which, it appears from the recent disaster, it takes fully ten minutes to launch—and three cylindrical tin tubes, about three feet long, also firmly lashed to the posts on the upper deck, called life preservers, one of which in the case of the late accident came so near drowning the man who got hold of it that it was only by a miracle of endurance he was saved.

The authorities ought to see that there is some provision for the protection of life on the Brooklyn ferry boats. It is appalling to see some of these conveyances leaving the New York side between five and six o'clock in the evening, and to think that the slightest accideat or panic might plunge hundreds of families into desolation ; for in case any such event should occur there is not the slightest chance of escape for a soul on board. The Ferry Company is making ten moderate fortunes a year out of the transit between New York and Brooklyn, and it should be compelled to expend something upon really useful lifeboats and life preservers. At present we doubt whether there is even a rope on any of the boats that might be thrown overboard in case of accident, and we are very much disposed to think that there is not. We trust that whoever has the executive power in this matter will see that the law is enforced.

THE ENORMOUS BUSINESS DONE BY THE STOCK-BROKERS .- We publish this morning the full returns made to the Internal Revenue officers by the stock and gold brokers in this city of their business for the year ending on the 30th of last June. The amount of sales seems almost incredible, several of the largest houses exceeding one hundred and fitty millions, while the returns of all show in the aggregate the enormous amount of six thousand and seventy-three millions seven hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars. Quite a number of the firms have only made returns for one, two, three and five months. If the list included a full statement of all the houses for the entire year the amount of sales would exceed three times our entire national debt. The talk about such villages as Boston and Philadelphia competing with this metropolis in business is all moonshine, when one class of trade alone reveals results like these. We dare say that the tax which these brokers paid to the government on these sales is almost if not quite equal to the business of all the brokers in lither Philadelphia or Boston during the same period.

Under the Internal Revenue law of Congress the brokers are compelled to pay a tax to the government of one-tenth of one per cent on all sales of gold, and one-twentieth of one per cent on all sales of stock. Computing the tax on the basis fixed for the transactions in stocks we find that the brokers contribute to the revenue of the government three millions thirty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars. When we take into consideration that at least one-third of the business thus reported was gold transactions, on which a tax of one-tenth of one per cent is paid, it is safe to place the receipts of the government from brokers' sales alone at fully three millions and a half annually, which, from average of three cents a mile enables all the all indications, will increase every year. Thus it is that the working of the Internal Revenue Department is gradually bringing to light the amount of business done in this metropolis and country. The figures presented in all departments of trade are almost astonishing. In every department—private incomes, merchandise, newspapers or stocks-New York so sea that comes in the lobster salad. At the far distances all other cities that the returns Spottswood House, in Richmond, the wayfarer from all other points do not appear hardly worth considering and are a mere bagatelle by

> FEVER AND AGUE MAP OF NEW YORK. General E. L. Viele has published a topographical and hydrographical map of New

York. It is a remarkable production. shows the water courses on Manhattan Isla when the island was in possession of the Indians, and when there were may be said to describe the fover and age ets of the city of New York. It so nable quarters of the city—Fifth aven Madison square, &c., down as far as Canal street. Fever and ague are trace these water courses have run. This is es by imperfect sewerage—the creeks being filled up instead of being drained. Murray Hill is comparatively a healthy locality, being above the water level of the other precincts. Parties purchasing houses ought to have this map by them before they select residences. It may save them a good deal of trouble and many heavy doctors' bills. The Corporation should also consult this map, with a view to the improvement of the sewerage system as it exist n unhealthy localities.

The Freedmen of the South.

THEIR PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION—ADDRESS OF REV. JAMES LYNCH, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AT THE APRICAN METHODIST CHURCH IN THIS CITY.

APRICAN METHODIST CHURCH IN THIS CITY.

Aprican Methodist Episcopal church last evening, to listen to the remarks of the Rev. James Lynch, of South Carolina, who was announced to deliver an address on the condition of the freedmen of the South. Shortly after eight o'clock the gentleman announced his dis-course. He said that for two hundred and forty-five years the colored race had been held in bondage, but that

years the colored race had been held in bondage, but that at length slavery, which had ever carried within it the element of its own destruction, had been shollshed, and the oppressed were free. But they were still in the same condition in which slavery left them, and needed protection, which could be obtained from the government, and education, which could be bestowed by the patriots of the North, whose past kindness was a guarantee for such future action.

Previous to the war there were ten thousand slaves in the soa islands of South Carolina alone—ten thousand bondamen, tolling night and day on their masters' plantations, and each receiving for nourishment one peck of corn a week and not difteen pounds of meat a year. The capture of Port Royal brought their lamentable condition to the knowledge of the Unionists, who at once provided for their moral as well as their physical welfare. Fifty young men, all college graduates, were at once sent to the islands, and those, by dividing the country into districts and establishing schools, placed the freedmen under the guidance of liberal and educated men. The ladies of the North followed their example, and ere long there were not two hundred children of a

whilm a low weeks one indisand men were formed into a regiment, which did good service against the rebets. Thousands who before the outbreak of the war could not sign their own names, could now both read and write. The colored laborers on the docks in Savannah and at Hilton Head carried everywhere their spelling books in their hats, and of the Thirty-third colored regiment belonging to the regular army, the members of which were all exslaves, not one of whom could write his name before the inteption of the struggle, upwards of two hundred and fifty could now make good use of their pen. The freedmen in Beaufort, S. C., had in the savings bank established in that town by General Saxton no less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, earned by hard labor since the abolition of slavery.

But, continued the speaker, the feeling of the Southern people towards the freedmen was still bitter, and had undergone no change. The majority of the Southerners still believed in the right of secession, and only regretheir past conduct on account of the misfortune caused by the war. They had submitted to the Union laws and to the presence of the freedmen under protest, and would still be guilty of acts of cruelty were they not held is restraint by the bayonets of the North. Moreover, many of the white citizens of the Bouth were so ignorant as to be jealous of the zeal of the blacks. But there was little doubt of an eventual change, and the colored prople had at least cause to thank the people of the North for their magnanimity. The popular heart had been se sorely tried during the recent struggle that, for the moment, forgetful of the past, they yearned to welcome the Southern people back to the Union. Kre long, a storm of patriotism would succeed these days of indolence, and all the false plans of indugence and reconstruction would be neutralized. Then would justice be done to the blacks, and the true patriots, vanquished at first like the Charitats of England, would see, as they, their cause would be neutralized. Then would justice be done to the blacks, and the true patricts, vanquished at first like the Charitist of England, would see, as they, their cause triumphant, and the colored race accorded all the rights and privileges due to fellow beings. The speaker's remarks were listened to throughout with marked attention, and will doubtless be repeated to

The Feriams.

WORK OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL—ACTS AND RESOLVES—THE GENERAL CONGRESS—THE LATE FUNANCIAL MINISTER, ETC.

The Fenian Central Council, which has been in semica
in this city for many days, has adjourned. As has been
already intimated in the Heralin, the most important
matters were discussed and actions of vital moment decided on. The following is a copy of the circular addressed to each centre for the purpose of calling

gether a national congress:-HEADQUARTERS, PENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
22 DUANE STREET, New York.
TO THE STATE CENTRES, CENTRES AND UNGLES OF THE
MAIN BROTHERHOOD OF THE UNITED STATES:—
BROTHERS—YOU are hereby ordered to send deleg
to represent you at a special national convention to
held at Fenian Hall Philadelphia, on Monday, Oct. held at Fenian Hall, Philadelphia, on Monday, October 16, 1855, at nine o'clock A. M. Each circle is entitled one delegate and to an additional one where they are excess of one hundred members. No proxies allower Centres and delegates will be required to have their or dentials endorsed by State Centres at Philadelphia.

Centres and delegales will be required to have their credentials endorsed by State Centres at Philadelphia. V.
By order of the Central Council.
W. R. ROBERTS, President C. C.
Approved—John O'Manony, H. C.
All the States and Turritories are, it is said, taking measures to be represented, and an immense gathering of the Gaelic clans in the Quaker City is anticipated.
The Council took other steps which will develop themselves at the congress. Among the acts passed was the following resolution regarding its late president and financial minister of the movement, Henry Clarence McCarthy:

Resolved, That, in his demise, our Council has suffered an irreparable loss, the organization its brightest orna ment, our American citizens of Irish descent a noble

Resolved, That, in his demine, our country management, our American sitizens of Irish descent a noble example, and Ireland one of her truest, most self-sacrining and illustrious patriots.

It was ordered that the foregoing be engrossed on the minutes of the Council. After nearly a week's work the body adjourned.

BROADWAY TERATRE.—The new comedy called Sam draws crowded houses at this theatre. Since the first night it has really improved; the actors are more at home in their parts, considerable extraneous matter bas been cut away by Mr. De Walden, the dramatist, and the plece plays closer and quicker. We must again congrat-ulate Manager Wood upon the admirable manner in which Sam is put upon the stage. The scenery is as handsome as the play requires, and the dresses are equal to the scenery. Mr. Chanfrau, the star of the Broadway, handsome as the play requires, and the dresses are equal to the scenery. Mr. Chanfrau, the star of the Broadway, is supported by the regular company, which has been stroughtened by the regular company, which has been stroughtened by the engagement of Mr. Evams, who makes his first appearance in New York; Mr. Parsloe, who is the most acrobatic of actors, and Mrn. H. A. Delille (Olive Logan), who has, like Miss Rose Bytings and Mr. Davenport, rolinquished her star orgagements. The comedy is received every night with roars of laughter, which the comical incidents and the counted acting fully justify. Mr. Chanfrau plays very neatly and very effectively, never overdoing his part and making every point tell on the audience. His costumes, like those of Mrs. Delille, are very "stunning," but not inappropriately so, considering the facical character of the comedy. A so-cond view of the performance convinces us that Mrs. Delille's facial distortions and her awkwardness, which we attributed to "nervousness or some other cause," do not arise from nervousness, but from the other cause, whatever that may be; while her too great confidence in herself is still shown in the delivery of many of her speeches. Mrs. Delille exaggerates the character of Laura, which is that of a young, artless, frank and hoydenish girl. She does not fail to represent it accurately because she is too old and matronly, as the World stated; for we have seen much older actresses play such parts well; but because she is affected where she ought to be perfectly natural. A little care, study and reflection might remedy this defect, and eartianly she can easily refrain from overacting. Miss Honrietta Osborn acts better every night, and Bres. Dellille might profitably imitate her womanly graces. Of the other alle can easily refrain from overacting. Mas I Osborn acts better every night, and Mrs. Delili profitably imitate her womanly grace. Of the actors hears. Evans and Hamblin deserve praises than they did on the first night, and so Tyrrell. Sun is certainly the leading attraction city at present, and the only original consedy that in some time. No doubt it will run for weeks to come.

THE ARION CONCERT. -The Arion Society will give a grand concert at Irving Hall on to-morrow evening. The Arions have been always successful in producing good musical entertainments, and will no doubt present a choice programme on this occasion.

The North Carolina Election RALEIOR, N. C., Oct. 12, 1865. Gen. Howard is addressing the members of the Conven-tion and a large assemblage of citizens at the Capitol to-

News from New Orleans.

News from New Orleans.

News from Boston, arrived to day.

The Crescent newspaper reappears to-morrow after
suspension of three years.

Cotton active; sales of 1,500 bales middling at 52c.
63c. Sagar unchanged. Molasses dull. Freights ar
Exchange on New York 1% a 2 discount.

The Convention to day was occupied in dis